

## Dutch reject Lebanese request

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch Lower House of Parliament Monday unanimously supported a government decision to reject a request from Lebanon to send troops to expand the three-nation peace force stationed in Beirut. Earlier this month, the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel approached Austria, Belgium, Britain, The Netherlands, Sweden and South Korea to provide troops to enlarge the force now composed of about 4,000 troops from the United States, France and Italy. In a note to parliament Monday, the government said it preferred peacekeeping operations to be under the auspices of the United Nations to those outside the world organisation.

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## Prince Saud joins Arab delegation

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left Riyadh Monday for Paris to help explain an Arab plan for Middle East peace to French President Francois Mitterrand, the official Saudi Press Agency said. Prince Saud is on a seven-member committee led by King Hussein of Jordan which will meet President Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson Tuesday. The committee, set up by an Arab League summit last September, is visiting the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to explain the plan.

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## Israel departs 2 more teachers from West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel Monday deported two more university teachers, pressing ahead with its purge of possible Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) sympathisers teaching at Palestinian universities in the Israeli-held West Bank. Lecturers at Birzeit University in the West Bank town of Ramallah called a press conference to condemn the expulsion of an American of Palestinian extraction and a Jordanian who had refused to sign an oath promising not to support the PLO. In the past two months, 17 other foreign instructors at three Palestinian universities have been deported, and at least 31 more face expulsion by the Israelis for refusing to sign the oath.

## Chad to attend OAU summit in Tripoli

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad said Monday it will attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Tripoli, on Nov. 23 in order to confront Libya on its own ground. The government of Hissene Habre, which toppled Libyan-backed President Goukouni Oueddei last June, had already said it would be sending a ministerial team to the conference. A Chadian statement last Friday accused Libya of subversion and expansionism. It said Libya had occupied the 150,000 square kilometre Abuozou strip of northern Chad and was exploiting its oil and mineral resources. Monday's statement demanded Libya withdraw from the strip, where, according to the statement, armed forces of the former President Goukouni were installed with Libyan support last month at the head of a rival government. The sources said this raised the prospect of renewed conflict.

## Drought kills 281 people in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — A prolonged drought in Indonesia's remote Irian Jaya region has caused the death of 281 people and left thousands starving, the Samar Harapan newspaper reported Monday. Quoting missionary reports received by officials, it said the latest victims were in Silimo village, where 83 people died. In August, 198 people were officially said to have died because of the drought and a freak snowstorm, which hit isolated villages high up on the snow-capped Jayawijaya mountain range.

## Bangladesh deputy premier arrested on corruption charges

DACCA (R) — Former Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Mahmood Ahmed was arrested Sunday on corruption charges, an official statement said. Police said he would initially be detained for a month while investigations continued but gave no further details.

## Bulgarian chess champion seeks political asylum

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — A Bulgarian chess player taking part in the International Chess Olympiad here asked for political asylum in Switzerland Monday, according to one of his fellow players. Canadian champion Igor Ivanov, himself a defector from the Soviet Union, told reporters that he escorted Lucerne police station Monday morning, where he fled through interpreters for political asylum. Soviet-born Mrs. Lemachko was the Bulgarian women's chess champion in 1974 and 1975 and obtained the women's grandmaster title in 1976. Mrs. Lemachko, who is divorced, leaves behind a six-year-old daughter from her former marriage. In Bern, a justice ministry spokesman said he had not heard of the asylum request. A spokesman for Lucerne police declined to comment.

# Soviets, world leaders bid last farewell to Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was buried on Red Square with full state honours Monday in a ceremony resplendent in military pomp and Russian Orthodox tradition.

In a funeral oration, his successor as party chief, Yuri Andropov, praised Mr. Brezhnev as an "outstanding fighter for a secure peace" and pledged to follow his foreign and domestic policies.

The ceremony gave fresh clues to the new constellation of power in the Kremlin following Mr. Brezhnev's death last week.

Polihuro member Konstantin Chernenko, the late leader's protégé, did not make an oration and was not present in the small group of leaders which later greeted foreign visitors at a Kremlin reception.

Mr. Chernenko is believed to have been Mr. Andropov's main challenger for the party leadership which was settled at an emergency meeting of the party central committee last Friday.

Monday's elaborate ceremony, carried on in grey but relatively mild conditions, was watched by representatives of more than 70 countries, including more than 25 heads of state.

Mr. Brezhnev's body was carried by army officers out of Moscow's Hall of Columns, where it has been lying in state since Friday. His closed coffin, draped in red and black, was placed on a gun carriage for the short journey to Red Square.

An olive-green army scout car towed the carriage into the square where long lines of troops and thousands of civilian mourners stood stiffly to attention.

A procession of officers carrying eight huge wreaths and bearing Mr. Brezhnev's medals on cushions preceded the cortege.

His widow Viktoriya and other members of the family followed slowly behind, accompanied by four members of the Communist Party politburo.

The procession halted before the red-marble Lenin Mausoleum on which the party leadership had taken up position.

As the clock on the nearby Spassky tower of the Kremlin struck 12, Mr. Andropov opened the funeral ceremony with a speech.

Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov then delivered a five-minute eulogy and was followed by three other speakers, including a worker from a Moscow factory.

After the speeches Mr. Brezhnev's coffin, still open, was carried slowly to its final resting place behind the mausoleum and in front of the Kremlin Wall as the strains of Chopin's Funeral March filled Red Square.

Mr. Andropov and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov were pallbearers at the front and Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Chernenko behind.

Before the coffin was closed Mr. Brezhnev's widow, clearly overcome by grief, embraced him and kissed his forehead, at the same time dabbing away tears with a white handkerchief.

After the coffin was sealed it was lowered by two men into a grave shed between memorials to

Bolshevik revolutionaries Felix Dzerzhinski, founder of the Soviet Security Police, and Yakov Sverdlov, a close adviser of Vladimir Lenin.

Simultaneously the boom of an artillery salute echoed round the square. As all the mourners observed five minutes silence the air was filled with the eery hum of factory and ship sirens sounded as a mark of remembrance.

Mr. Brezhnev's relatives and members of the politburo filed past the grave, throwing small handfuls of earth on to the coffin. Soldiers then filled in the grave, which was heaped with wreaths, and Mr. Brezhnev's medals and a photograph were placed at the foot of the memorial. Wreaths were also lined up along the entire length of the Kremlin Wall.

The visiting heads of state and political leaders, who had been packed shoulder-to-shoulder each side of the mausoleum, queued up to pay their respects as the Soviet leaders returned to the mausoleum to watch an impressive march-past of troops.

Among the mourners Monday was Andrei Kirilenko, 76, who until recently was one of the most powerful men in the Kremlin.

His dismissal from the politburo has not been announced, but he walked separately from the leadership Monday, underlining once again that he has for some reason fallen from power.

Soviet television, which was covering the funeral live, switched away rapidly when he appeared on the screen.

Western analysts said Monday's funeral offered some useful clues to the new power structure in the Kremlin following Mr. Andropov's election as party leader last Friday, just two days after Mr. Brezhnev's death.

They said it was highly significant that Mr. Andropov and Marshal Ustinov had made the main speeches and that Mr. Chernenko, well known as the late leader's closest aide, had not spoken.

"It suggests that Chernenko was squeezed out of the ceremony and indicates that he is probably losing his influence and power at the same time as Andropov is increasing his," one diplomat said.

The fact that Marshal Ustinov spoke appeared to underline Mr. Andropov's close alliance with the military which many Western analysts believe played a key role in helping the former State Security Police chief to power.

The marshal praised Mr. Brezhnev for his attention to the armed forces and said he had kept them well-supplied with modern weapons.

The funeral ceremony and the contacts being made around it also offered pointers to the foreign policy course the new leadership will take.

Mr. Andropov declared in his speech that "forces of imperialism" were trying to push the world into hostility and confrontation and declared that Moscow would maintain "great vigilance" towards its enemies.

Diplomats said they were surprised the new leader used such ideological and anti-Western rhetoric in the presence of U.S. Vice-President George Bush and said it appeared intended as a rebuke and a sign that Moscow was not rushing to mend relations.

There were also signs that despite American eagerness for a meeting between Mr. Bush and Mr. Andropov, the Soviet side had failed to arrange any lengthy talks.

On the other hand Moscow has given lavish treatment to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who was included among "friendly Communists" shown in a television round-up Sunday night and was warmly greeted by Mr. Andropov at Monday's reception.

Mr. Brezhnev began repairing relations with China in the last months of his rule and many analysts believe his death and funeral have accelerated the process of rapprochement.

dership gave a warm welcome to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a Kremlin reception Monday, indicating Moscow's intention to push ahead with normalising relations with Peking.

Newly-elected Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov greeted Mr. Huang with a firm handshake and spent more than three minutes talking to him at a reception for foreign delegations after the funeral of President Leonid Brezhnev.

It was the longest conversation Mr. Andropov had with any foreign dignitary and it was clearly a mutually cordial exchange.

Mr. Huang was accompanied by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov who last month held a preliminary round of talks in Peking aimed at normalising ties.

By contrast, U.S. Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz spoke to Mr. Andropov for barely half a minute.

Observers at the reception in the Kremlin's St. George's Hall had the impression that Mr. Bush wanted to extend the exchange with Mr. Andropov but the Soviet party leader seemed indifferent.

Mr. Andropov was accompanied by Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Soviet first Vice-President Vasily Kuznetsov.

The impression to emerge was that Mr. Andropov and his leadership colleagues are anxious that momentum should not be lost by Mr. Brezhnev's death in efforts to improve relations with Peking.

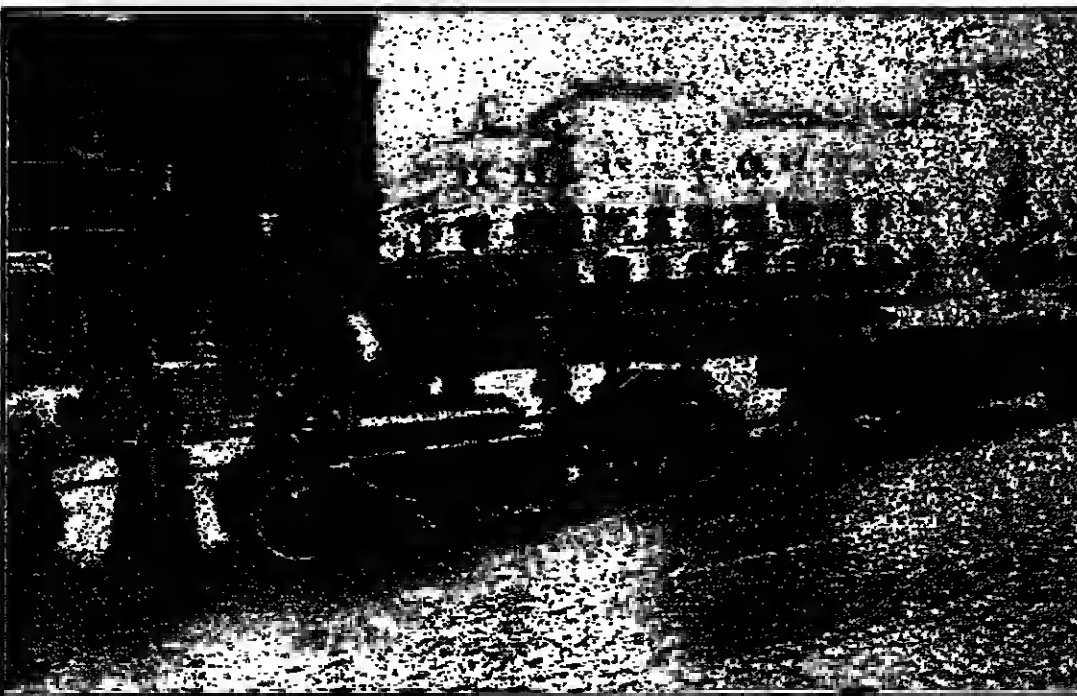
Mr. Huang made an extremely conciliatory call in Peking Sunday to improve relations with Moscow and heaped praise on the late President Brezhnev, the first time Peking has bestowed a compliment on a Soviet leader since the late 1950s.

After his exchange with Mr. Andropov and three colleagues in the Soviet leadership Monday Mr. Huang paused at a black-bordered portrait of Mr. Brezhnev and inclined his head.

Mr. Huang's travel plans were not immediately known but it seemed likely he would meet Mr. Gromyko before returning to Peking.

## Kremlin reception

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet lead-



A view of the funeral procession of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev entering Moscow's Red

Square Monday. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Begin's wife buried on Mount of Olives

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's wife Aliza was given a quiet burial Monday on the Mount of Olives as Israel buried soldiers killed in the south Lebanon explosion last week.

Air raid sirens sounded in mid-morning and Israel observed one minute's silence in memory of the 75 soldiers who died when an Israeli army headquarters blew up in the South Lebanese city of Tyre Thursday.

Traffic stopped in all cities. Drivers and passengers left their seats and stood in the roads, heads bowed.

A few hours later, Mrs. Begin, who died Sunday after years of

bad health, was buried on the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem, which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Begin cut short a visit to the United States and returned home early Monday for the funeral.

The press was asked to stay clear. Among the congregation at the service in the Sanhedria funeral parlour were President Yitzhak Navon, cabinet ministers and several army generals.

Mr. Begin was expected to observe seven days' strict mourning in his Jerusalem residence and another three weeks partial mourning.

The Begins met in Poland 47

years ago and friends have described them as a devoted couple. In apparent deference to the prime minister, the Israeli press Monday avoided speculating what effect Mrs. Begin's death would have on his career.

Last month, when Mrs. Begin lay gravely ill with chronic asthma, he told one newspaper interviewer his political career depended on her health.

The prime minister, 69, has had two heart attacks and now walks with a cane following a bad fall last year.

Mr. Begin's bereavement may hold up negotiations for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. It had been planned that

he would meet President Reagan in Washington next Friday and then hold talks in Jerusalem with Philip Habib, the U.S. special Middle East envoy.

The meeting with Mr. Reagan has been postponed.

The Knesset (parliament) was packed Monday when members gathered for a brief remembrance service for the victims of the explosion that destroyed the army headquarters in Tyre.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and opposition leader Shimon Peres led the tributes. Although some politicians have said Mr. Sharon should share blame for the Tyre disaster, Monday's speeches were non-political.

## Badran returns from Moscow

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman Monday after attending the funeral of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Badran and his accompanying delegation conveyed condolences on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein, the government and the Jordanian people to the new Soviet party leader, Mr. Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

The Jordanian delegation included Court Minister Amer Kharmash and Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh.

## Christians protest Israel's action against Armenian archbishop

AMMAN (Petra) — Christian clergymen in the occupied West Bank have decided to close down the holy places until further notice, to force the Israeli occupation authorities to renew the residence permit of the Armenian archbishop in Jerusalem.

The decision was made following a meeting held by the Patriarchs of the Roman Catholics, the Greek Orthodox Armenian and Franciscan denominations in Jerusalem recently.

Meanwhile reports from the occupied territories said that demonstrators in the city of Ramallah stoned Israeli vehicles in protest against deporting several foreign professors teaching at Beit Zeit University for refusing to sign an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The NCC members also expressed appreciation of the Jordanian government's continued efforts to block the implementation of the UNRWA decision and asked the government to contact the permanent Jordanian representative at the U.N. to coordinate with other Arab representatives and peace-loving nations to take a united stand in the matter during the forthcoming discussion of UNRWA commissioner general's report.

The NCC also passed eight other articles of the Journalists Association draft law, with slight amendments, after a lengthy and heated discussion. The main issue that dominated the debate was the method of the election of the association's board and its president.

The government suggested that there should be only one general assembly comprising press reporters of the public and private sectors and the owners of the newspapers who elect the board members. The board members in their turn can elect the president of the association.

Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan 'Abdu Odeh explained that the government aims at achieving a conciliatory formula for the election.

On the other hand, the NCC Judicial Committee proposed that the president should be elected directly by all the association members while the journalists from the private sector and the public sector should elect their own representatives in the board in separate elections. The two proposals produced conflicting reactions from the council members and it was decided that the discussion will continue next Monday.

The most important articles that were passed stated that except for "practising Jordanian Journalists" anyone who claims to be a journalist would be liable for prosecution and stipulated that only practising Jordanian journalists who are registered in the association could attend and vote during general meetings. The annual meeting that was scheduled to take place in January was postponed until March.

Among the other significant issues discussed were the complaints of the workers dismissed by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and a suggestion by NCC member Hani Abu Hileh who proposed that only "non-clan and non-regional" societies should be licensed and that licences of clubs that do not satisfy these conditions should not be renewed until they changed their status.

The NCC session was attended by a number of ministers and journalists.

## France replaces head of External Security Service

PARIS (R) — France's espionage service is undergoing a thorough shake-up following the departure of its head after only 17 stormy months in command, informed sources said Monday.

A senior naval officer has been appointed to head the External Security Service (DGSE) in place of 61-year-old technocrat Pierre Marion who resigned last week.

Although the government said Mr. Marion wanted to leave, the sources reported that President Francois Mitterrand ordered the change because he was dissatisfied with the DGSE's performance.

The president, who appointed Mr. Marion when his Socialist administration took power in 1981, was said to be particularly critical of the secret service's poor record against terrorist activity.

Some DGSE veterans were resentful that Mr. Marion, who made his reputation as an administrator at Air France, had no espionage background, they added.

The new DGSE head is 58-year-old Rear-Admiral Pierre Lacoste who was commanding France's Mediterranean Fleet when he was named.

The sources said his first task would be to restore morale of DGSE headquarters, known to its 1,500 agents as "La Piscine" because of their proximity to swimming baths in northeastern Paris.

Press reports spoke also of personality clashes, sackings and constant infighting at the DGSE, which was reputed to be one of the most efficient secret services in the West when Mr. Marion inherited it.

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## NCC to lodge protest at U.N. against UNRWA's aid cut

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) in its regular session Monday, approved the draft of a memorandum in the United Nations General Assembly protesting against the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) decision to suspend its food aid to Palestinian refugees.

The memorandum, a copy of which will be sent to the secretary-general of the Arab League, reiterated that the UNRWA decision is contrary to the objectives for which the agency was established. The agency's main goal was to render services and to help secure jobs for the Palestinian refugees, it pointed out. The memorandum deplored the decision saying it violated the U.N. Charter which recognises the right of every human to food, shelter and cloth.

The memorandum also calls for a reassessment of the methods of securing funds for the agency. It also warned that any decrease in UNRWA services constitutes "a dangerous destabilising factor in the region." The memorandum added that the international society, represented by the UNRWA, "bears the responsibility of aiding the Palestine refugees until a solution for the Palestine problem is reached."

Finally it called on the U.N. secretary general and the international community to prevent the implementation of the UNRWA decision.

The NCC members also expressed appreciation of the Jordanian government's continued efforts to block the implementation of the UNRWA decision and asked the government to contact the permanent Jordanian representative at the U.N. to coordinate with other Arab representatives and peace-loving nations to take a united stand in the matter during the forthcoming discussion of UNRWA commissioner general's report.

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## Kampuchean resistance leader to seek arms from China

PARIS (R) — Vietnamese troops are preparing a major attack against military forces fighting Kampuchean's Hanoi-backed government, a resistance leader said Monday.

Son Sann, one of the heads of a recently-formed group of resistance organisations in Kampuchea, said he would seek arms from China for his forces.

He told reporters in Paris that Vietnams, which has 300,000 troops in Kampuchea, was preparing to attack guerrilla concentrations near the Thai border.

"The Vietnamese, who have been harassing us daily, are preparing a major onslaught on our forces," he said. "According to military information in our possession, a big attack is imminent."

The resistance leader said he would go to Peking at the end of this week to seek weapons.

"We need new and more sophisticated weapons to meet the Vietnamese attacks," he added. "More men are joining us every day and we need arms in addition to military equipment we capture from the enemy."

Mr. Sann said China had previously given the resistance forces military aid in small quantities only.

The coalition of resistance groups, formed to oppose Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean government of President Heng Samrin, also comprises the Khmer Rouge and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Sann said his National Front for the Liberation of the Khmer People (FNLPK) had 11,000 fighters.

He said he and Prince Sihanouk intended to visit a number of African countries to try to secure support for the coalition before the non-aligned conference in Delhi in March.





# Conclusive evidence of Israeli use of cluster bombs against civilians

## U.S. research damns Israel

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — American-made cluster bombs were used to booby-trap the bodies of some victims in the Sabra and Shatila massacre, according to evidence given before the Israeli judicial inquiry commission in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The testimony was given by Dr. Franklin Lamb, a specialist in international law and former university lecturer, who also worked for the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee and was active in civil rights causes in the 1960s.

His information was gathered after two months of painstaking research in west Beirut, where he went with six other people in July to investigate claims that Israel had violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and bilateral American-Israeli agreements by using American-supplied cluster bombs widely and indiscriminately against civilians in Beirut during last summer's invasion of Lebanon.

Dr. Lamb, who visited Lebanon six times in the past 18 months and has been following Israel's use of cluster bombs there since 1978, spent a year putting together the theoretical military information on cluster bombs, mostly gained from the Pentagon, before visiting Lebanon with his research team last July, when the bombing and shelling of west Beirut was at its peak.

Dr. Lamb testified on Oct. 31 in Oslo before the Mebride Commission looking into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Sabra and Shatila camps, that a member of his research team who was in

Sabra on Sept. 18, after the massacre, had found that cluster bombs of the M-43 El type, also called the "butterfly bomb," had been used to booby-trap the bodies of massacred victims. Journalist Janet Stevens, who had made this finding, joined Dr. Lamb's research team in Beirut after hearing of its work, and added her findings to theirs as part of the report which Dr. Lamb is preparing.

Upon hearing of Dr. Lamb's testimony in Oslo, the Israeli commission looking into the Sabra and Shatila massacre invited him to give testimony regarding this finding.

Dr. Lamb told the Jordan Times that he himself is not, on the strength of this finding, jumping to any conclusions about the possibility of direct participation by Israeli soldiers in the massacre.

But he does believe that his findings raise relevant and important questions for the Israeli inquiry commission to investigate. One such question is the identity of those who used the American-supplied M-43 El cluster bombs in booby-trap dead victims' bodies. Another is whether the Israelis supplied these American-made bombs to the Phalangists or those who perpetrated the massacre.

The use of these bombs requires long and hard training because of their dangerous high volatility. Therefore the question of whether the Israelis gave these bombs, and training in how to use them, to the Lebanese rightist militia or whether Israeli soldiers themselves were actually inside Sabra and Shatila to booby-trap the bodies is a valid question, says Dr. Lamb.

### Incriminating evidence

In Amman last Friday, Dr. Lamb told the Jordan Times that the three-member judicial inquiry commission had taken his 30-minute testimony seriously. He thought it had not been covered by the press because it had not appeared on the printed schedule of the commission's hearings for that day. His testimony began in a room not prepared for public attendance, but at his request the remainder of his testimony was given in a public room, albeit it one that had only three spectators in it.

Dr. Lamb said that he had left parts of his report relevant to his testimony with the inquiry commission, which has requested a copy of his full report once it is completed.

Another relevant and possibly incriminating piece of evidence which Dr. Lamb presented to the commission was an Israeli soldier's military identity card, found in Sabra on Sunday Sept. 19, following the massacre. The ID card identifies the Israeli soldier as Sargeant Benny Chaim, and his father as Joseph. It says he was born on July 9, 1941, and gives his Israeli Army serial number as 3350074. His civilian ID number appearing on the military document is 57-872.

Dr. Lamb said the commission, after checking with the Israeli Army, had informed him that the military identity card was genuine and that its owner was still alive. But he said the commission had refused to divulge the soldier's whereabouts or any more information about him.

Dr. Lamb does not know whether the Israeli inquiry commission will inform him of the results of its investigations regarding the evidence he submitted last Wednesday, since all the commission will publish will be its final conclusions.

But Dr. Lamb's report covers much more than the use of cluster bombs to booby-trap bodies in Sabra and Shatila. Although his research team was comprised of private members undertaking the work on their own initiative, the final report will be submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee and other interested U.S. governmental and private institutions, in late Nov. or early Dec.

### Indiscriminate use

Its main purport is that Israel in June, July and August was using four types of American-made cluster bombs widely and indiscriminately against civilian concentrations in southern Lebanon, west Beirut and the refugee camps.

Dr. Lamb has documented Israeli

use of these bombs in 14 areas of west Beirut, including the Hamra central post office. He has collected cluster bomb canisters and taken parts and labels from them back to the U.S. for analysis. He has also documented the treatment of patients suffering cluster bomb wounds in 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, including the American University Hospital. He and his fellow researchers carried out 36 case studies on patients, many of them children and elderly people, suffering from wounds inflicted by cluster bombs.

The findings of his study indicate that the four types of bomb used were:

1. The CBU 58 (BLU-63 B): This bomb comes in round shapes and is no longer manufactured by the U.S., although it was one of their mainstays in the later stages of the Vietnam war. The report indicates that Israel has 22,000 of this variety of cluster bombs in stock. They were first used in 1974, five months after Israel got a massive shipment of them, against the Badawi Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, where 25 people died as a result. This type was also used by Israel against the Rasfidiyyeh Palestinian refugee camp quite extensively in 1977 and 1978. This caused the Carter administration in 1978 to sign a secret agreement with Israel specifically limiting its use of these weapons to defensive purposes.
2. The MK-20 (Hawkeye) cluster bombs: These were originally developed by the Pentagon as an anti-tank, anti-armour device which can penetrate six inches of metal, but Israel has "adapted their technology" by using them as anti-personnel bombs. Israel used this type of bomb heavily both in Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley during the invasion last summer.
3. The M-42, dubbed by the residents of west Beirut and the Palestinian camps "the lighter bomb" because it looks like a large cigarette lighter. These are delivered by artillery shells and are considered to be very effective. They were used daily during Israeli shelling against the Burj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp and the shanty town area of Beir Hassan, delivered by Israeli artillery from surrounding mountains.
4. The M-43 El, dubbed by Lebanese and Palestinian civilians "the butterfly bomb". According to Dr. Lamb's report, this variety was the most widely used by Israel during its invasion of Lebanon last summer, and has done enormous damage. He and his fellow researchers found these bombs in over half of the 14 locations

inside west Beirut covered by their study. Dr. Lamb said it is "very deadly" because it has a very high volatility. On being dropped from the air, it hits the ground and then rises five feet. Its two metal sheets opening up in the configuration of a butterfly's wings, and then explodes. Exploding five feet above the ground causes more damage than a bomb exploding on the ground, because this allows its bomblets and shrapnel to be scattered over a wider

### Danger warning

A very significant finding made by Dr. Lamb and his team was the distribution of posters by Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in several rural areas and the refugee camps warning neighbours and other civilians of the danger from the four types of bombs being used by Israel. The report includes photographs of these posters and translations of the Arabic instructions appearing on them, warning the local population against picking up or disturbing unexploded cluster bomb grenades. These posters were distributed by several community organisations, including an association of women from various refugee camps.

Dr. Lamb's report points out "the fact that the Lebanese neighbourhood associations felt compelled to distribute this kind of poster — given all the other pressing problems of the Israeli siege — is itself rather primitive evidence of the widespread Israeli use of the cluster bombs against the civilian population of Lebanon."

Significantly, the posters only depict the four types of American-made cluster bombs which the research team found had been used by Israel between mid-July and Aug. 4, although there are about 50 different kinds of cluster bombs in existence.

The information on these posters is quite accurate regarding the method in which each of these four types of cluster bombs operates, and shows diagrams of these bombs. The report points out:

"The Lebanese and Palestinian population in west Beirut and Lebanon have now had an enormous amount of experience with cluster bombs. Some from as early as 1976 and 1978 were able to discuss the differences between the Israeli use of them then and the recent invasion. It may well be that it is the civilians in the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese civilian population rather than the fighters, who have had more experience with the cluster bombs. Perhaps the reason that this seems to be so is that the fighters are often underground and in military postures whereas it is the civilians who are in the open and more exposed to the bombs."



Cluster bomb victim: Tissue and muscle pulverised

Dr. Lamb's report establishes that cluster bombs were used against 18 locations throughout Lebanon during the invasion and 14 locations within west Beirut itself between mid-June and Aug. 4.

Another piece of incriminating evidence is a document, in Dr. Lamb's possession, taken off the body of an Israeli soldier east of the Akka hospital. It is in Hebrew and instructs Israeli officers to warn their soldiers that cluster bombs have been used and to beware of handling unexploded cluster bombs and shells.

Dr. Lamb's investigation firmly establishes that Israel used cluster bombs against civilian concentrations during the invasion. In spite of initial Israeli denials that such bombs were used in Lebanon at all, or later claims that these bombs had only been used against Palestinian military targets, rather than civilians.

### Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1976, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of clu-

ster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent. If not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

But besides proving this fact, the investigation is the first comprehensive study of its kind on the way cluster bombs work and on the characteristics wounds inflicted by cluster bombs. Very little is known about these bombs in spite of the fact that NATO arsenals have been filled with them since World War II.

The report cites a named doctor describing the characteristics of cluster bomb wounds:

"A cluster bomb wound is characterized by many small fragments and punctures, so many that the areas wounded must be amputated because of the devastation to the tissue and circulatory system... The high velocity and the high energy of the fragments destroy the skin and bone tissue, stopping circulation of the blood and leaving the limbs with no possibility of rejuvenation. Forty to fifty per cent of the cases... result in amputation." The study reports that

on June 13, 1982, 1,100 limbs were amputated at the American University Hospital.

The report further elaborates on the characteristics of cluster bomb wounds, and states: "The doctors learned from X-rays of wounds as well as from wound characteristics to recognise the difference between cluster bomb wounds and other types of fragmentation or concussion bomb wounds. For example, the CBU-58 cluster bomb explodes into over 200 small square fragments, and the MK-20 into approximately 300 larger ones. Each appeared unique, distinct, and clear on an X-ray. Sometimes, the victim's body looks peppered with dozens of neat small slashes — underneath the skin, the tissue and muscle would be pulverized."

A large number of M-43 El type cluster bombs were found exploded in and around the Burj Al-Barajneh refugee camp and the residential area of Beir Hassan. These bombs, which did not explode on impact, probably because the quality of the terrain was too soft and sandy to allow the bombs to rise five feet above the ground to explode, were often found by children who touched them, only to be badly wounded or killed as the bombs exploded.

Dr. Lamb said that the military experts who sat in on his testimony before the Israeli inquiry commission last Wednesday confirmed his finding on the high numbers of unexploded cluster bombs by pointing out that in their experience, 15 per cent of cluster bombs do not explode on initial impact.

Because of their high lethality, Dr. Lamb believes that all types of cluster bombs are "violative of international laws" and should be included in the 1868 St. Petersburg Convention, the 1907 Hague Convention and the 1949 General Convention for the protection of civilians.



Dr. Lamb (kneeling) examines CBU-58 bomb which hit Beirut central post office on Aug. 4.

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Ashrafiah ..... 75111  Army, Marka ..... 91611 </div> <div data-bbox="1566 2234 2043 2374"> <b>GENERAL</b>  Jordan Television ..... 73111  Radio Jordan ..... 74111  Ministry of Tourism ..... 42321  Hotel complaints ..... 666412  Price complaints ..... 661795  Information ..... 22  Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  Overseas calls ..... 17  Cable or telegram ..... 18  Repair service ..... 11 </div> <div data-bbox="1566 2374 2043 2418"> <b>NIGHT DUTY</b>  AMMAN  Dr. Faysal Hussein Jallouqah ..... 24027 </div> <div data-bbox="1566 2418 2043 2781"> <b>MARKET PRICES</b>  Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.  Apple (African) ..... 240 / 200  Apple (American) ..... 240 / 200  Apple (Golden) ..... 220 / 180  Apple (Turkish) ..... 150 / 120  Apple (French) ..... 230 / 200  Apple (Starline) ..... 150 / 120  Banana ..... 260 / 200  Banana (Mukammar) ..... 225 / 180  Beans ..... 380 / 250  Beet ..... 200 / 160  Bomali ..... 120 / 100  Cabbage ..... 120 / 100  Carrot ..... 210 / 180  Cauliflower (white) ..... 140 / 120  Chickens ..... 720 / 720  Coconut ..... 450 / 450  Cucumber (large) ..... 200 / 180  Cucumber (small) ..... 200 / 180  Dates ..... 220 / 180  Eggplant (small) ..... 180 / 150  Garlic ..... 500 / 450  Grapes ..... 300 / 250  Grapes (black) ..... 350 / 300  Grapefruit ..... 130 / 100  Guava ..... 200 / 150  Lemon (local) ..... 140 / 120  Mallow ..... 70 / 50  Marrow (large) ..... 160 / 140  Marrow (small) ..... 240 / 200  Olives ..... 420 / 350  Onion (dry) ..... 100 / 80  Onion (green) ..... 180 / 150  Oranges ..... 260 / 200  Oranges (Mandarine) ..... 240 / 200  Oranges (shamout) ..... 140 / 120  Okra ..... 400 / 350  Pepper (Sweet) ..... 200 / 150  Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 380 / 250  Potatoes ..... 130 / 100  Spinach ..... 150 / 120  Quince ..... 180 / 150  Tomatoes ..... 140 / 100  Turnip ..... 180 / 150  Water Melon ..... 250 / 200 </div>

مكتبة لائل



### Social workers' professional future under study

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Service Community College board of directors discussed in a meeting Monday the professional future of workers in the social field. The meeting, chaired by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, stressed the necessity of opening new dimensions for social specialists in various fields, particularly schools, hospitals and industrial establishments.

The council also discussed prospects for starting courses on new fields of study other than social service and special education, the only subjects taught at the college at the present.

### Social and medical centres to be set up

AMMAN (Petra) — The Development Projects Section at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment plans to establish two social centres at Al Humaidah and Ghweir villages, and two medical centres at Dimnah and Manshiat Al Mazhar in Karak Governorate.

A special programme for developing rural areas in Jordan has been drawn up to cover basic services projects needed by villages with no village councils, a ministry official said Monday.

### Educational paper drawn up on traffic and public security

AMMAN (Petra) — A Ministry of Education and Public Security Department joint committee completed drafting a public security and traffic education curriculum for consideration by the competent authorities to put it into practice soon. The committee has been preparing material for education purposes during the past 18 months, and made use of traffic regulations applied in several countries.

### CAEU councils discuss trade among Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint meeting of the Customs Committee and the Planning and Coordinating Trade Subcommittee at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) started Monday. Delegations representing Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Palestine are taking part in the meeting.

### Attaches, officials and businessmen to visit Zarqa free zone

AMMAN (Petra) — Twenty-four Arab and foreign commercial attaches in Amman, members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and a number of local businessmen plan to visit Tuesday the Zarqa free zone to get acquainted with the project's feasibility and its facilities. Deputy Director-General of the Free Zones Corporation Mohammad Al Abdalati said Monday that the first phase of all the zone's commercial and industrial utilities and the free zone for cars will be opened early December and that all these utilities have already been rented.

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### Special committee studies plans for Arab university

AMMAN (Petra) — Meetings of an Arab committee on the establishment of an Arab university for higher studies began at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman Monday.

During its meetings, the committee will draw up the final formula for the establishment of a specialised Arab university for higher studies and scientific research in cooperation with the Arab Universities Union in implementation of a resolution of the first conference of the Arab higher education ministers held in Algiers last November.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, in his capacity as member of the committee, said Monday that the proposal to form this committee does not mean the establishment of an independent university. He explained that a general secretariat and an administrative body will be established for the university to undertake in coordination with Arab universities and the union supporting and developing higher studies and scientific research in the Arab World through drawing up a comprehensive plan for specialised higher studies to be distributed to

each Arab university.

Dr. Badran said that the establishment of such a university will provide the Arab students with the possibility of following up their higher studies up to doctorates. He added that such a university has become a necessity, particularly that foreign universities are now limiting the number of foreign students they are accepting for higher studies.

Dr. Badran said that the university will work for supporting scientific research in Arab universities in accordance with the requirements of development in the Arab World.

Dr. Badran also said the proposed university will be similar to the United Nations University, where the universities of U.N. member states use research centres and for higher studies to achieve their scientific plans and goals.

Presidents of several Arab universities are participating in the two-day meeting of the committee.

### Armico to discuss further joint projects in Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Mining Company (Armico) Director-General Thabit Al Taher leaves for Tunis Tuesday to participate in the meetings of follow-up committee formed by the Armico last year. The committee comprises representatives of Tunisian Ministry of Industry and the Armico, and coordinated mining activities between the two parties.

The committee will discuss progress of activities in joint projects

between the Tunisian government and the Armico, and the possibilities for Armico contribution to new Tunisian mining projects. The Armico contributes 27 per cent capital of a Tunisian chemical industries company.

Armico board of directors decided in a meeting held recently in Amman to contribute 23.7 per cent of a Tunisian mechanical works company's capital.

### Cypriot message renews support of Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni Monday received a message from the speaker of the Cypriot House of Representatives including the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the latter last September on the Palestine issue.

The resolution calls for supporting the Palestinian people and their historic rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own future and to establish their independent state on their national soil. It also expresses Cyprus' support of resolutions issued by the United Nations on the Middle East issue calling for the respect of the rights of civilians and denouncing acts of violence against them.

The resolution also denounces "the acts of genocide committed by the Israeli forces against the civilian Palestinian and Lebanese people" and expresses its disgust at the massacres committed against the Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

### Talhouni conveys condolences to Soviet Union

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni Monday sent a cable of condolences on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Supreme Soviet Chairman A.P. Shirkov and Council of Nationalities President V.P. Rouben.

Mr. Talhouni also visited the Soviet embassy in Amman to present his condolences on the death of President Brezhnev.

### AULT meetings begin with calls for modernised transport system

AMMAN (Petra) — The fourth general meeting of the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) began in Amman Monday.

At the beginning of the meeting, which was attended by all member states, Transport Minister Ali Sheimal made a speech pointing out the significance of land transport in developing economic activities and achieving economic and social integration in the Arab World.

He said that the land transport sector is one of the fields which the Arab countries constitute a market for the import of its needs from abroad and "this should prompt us to set up joint Arab projects for manufacturing spare parts and transport equipment with special concentration on training on these equipment and their use by following modern methods."

AULT Secretary-General Abdallah Al Dmur then delivered a speech thanking the Jordanian government for its hosting and patronage of the meeting.

He said land transport occupied the first place among all means of transport because most goods and passengers in the Arab World and outside are transported by land. He said that the Arab World needs a land transport network to link all its regions and contribute to Arab cultural and economic growth.

Dr. Dmur said that despite the fact the AULT is recently established, it has "moved forward towards the achievement of its goals and aspirations by expanding its base through attracting new members."

It is also continuing its plans to establish a national institute for training which would be a nucleus for an Arab academy for land transport, he said.

Dr. Dmur added that the AULT will hold a special seminar next week to discuss land transport strategy and to issue the third edition of the Arab Land Transport magazine. It is also conducting talks with all official transport organisations to set up joint projects for transport and spare parts manufacturing and to set up a joint Arab bank, he said.

During the three-day meetings, the conferees will discuss ways of developing activities in the Arab World and land transport ways of achieving comprehensive Arab economic integration.

They will also discuss the annual report of the union's activities, the estimated budget, the union's plan for next year, and several working papers submitted by the union's member states on land transport problems and land transport networks and ways of solving these problems.

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic—which are members of the union—and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and other related organisations are participating in the meeting.

### King continues to receive congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received more cables of congratulations on his birthday from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Salman Al Khalifah, and Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Habib Shatt. The King also received a cable of congratulations from the governor-general of Canada.

King Hussein also received cables of congratulations from Palestinian refugees in Jordan expressing their support of Jordan's policy under the leadership of King Hussein as well as their appreciation of the King's stand towards the Palestinian issue and the rights of the Palestinian people.

They also expressed their full support of all efforts being made to rescue the usurped lands as well as joint action between the Jordanian and Palestinian people to establish a federation between them.

### Cabinet-appointed committee takes charge in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The chairman of the cabinet-appointed committee for Zarqa Municipality, Nofan Al Hmoud assumed his new post Monday.

He met with the municipality's heads of sections and reviewed with them issues of daily work. He also discussed with them the best methods to render the best and quickest services to citizens.

The new nine-member committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday to review its work programme.

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## What do Israelis want?

ACCORDING to a press report from Jerusalem a few days ago, unidentified Israeli Foreign Ministry officials reacted with scorn to reports of a shift in position by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) towards a Middle East settlement. The officials described as a "gimmick, and worthless" signals emanating from Chairman Yasser Arafat's own group within the PLO. Fateh, that the organisation is now ready to accept a Jordan-Palestine confederation embracing the West Bank and Gaza as the Palestinian state and the East Bank as the Jordanian state.

While the reported Israeli reaction to the reported PLO signals should come as no surprise to the Arabs, we have to ask ourselves a simple question: What will the Israelis eventually want to settle for?

The United States has a simple answer: "Come out of the closet, and say that you recognise Israel's right to exist. The statement would not require too much effort nor would it change things much. But do it anyway, and let's see what happens." Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir thinks otherwise: "Recent Arab peace feelers do not have peace as their object. They are psychological warfare, designed to mislead Israel and its friends. The true purpose of the comings and goings between Arab capitals was to get Israel out of Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) as fast as possible and establish there a PLO-ruled Palestinian state." Europeans argue that Arabs should accept the Reagan plan in return for Palestinian self-determination; invariably, they do not elaborate.

The Arabs have agreed that they want to pursue a settlement through peaceful means, preferably based upon the Fez summit's peace plan. But, faced with so many other demands from here and there, they would rather stick to their own requirements.

Clearly, the Israelis do not want to settle for anything now. They think they have enough power and strength to get what they want without any settlements, except on the West Bank. Until that power is reduced or equalled by the Arabs, one should forget about peace in the Middle East. If Americans truly think a state of no peace is harmful to them and their friends, they should do something to either take some of Israel's power away or increase that of their Arab friends to equal it.

We know that the Americans can do it. And we think it is much easier for the rest of humanity to attain peace that peaceful way.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Joint Arab efforts at a new stage

A new stage of active Arab effort in the world arena has started with His Majesty King Hussein's arrival in Paris leading the seven-member Arab committee—an effort aimed at rallying effective support for the just Arab cause.

The seven-member committee meeting co-chaired by King Hussein and King Hassan of Morocco witnessed intensive consideration of the first-stage's outcome, and was quite necessary for the assessment of the achievements of the committee's visit to the U.S. headed by King Hassan.

The forthcoming tour of three U.N. Security Council member states will certainly face difficulties, due to misleading impressions accumulated through years of Zionist dominance of mass media, and Arab failure to present their cause in an agreeable light. The King's heading of

### Al Dustour: Arab strategy reaches new heights

The seven-member Arab committee formed by the Fez summit Monday started its visit to the French capital, headed by His Majesty King Hussein, later to move to Moscow and Peking. The committee carries with it the Arab perspective of peace in the Middle East unanimously agreed upon at Fez. In addition to subsequent Arab consultations, its aim is to create an international stand supported by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The raising of the joint Arab action to new levels has long proved imperative, as the world community has demonstrated tangible readiness for acknowledging Arab rights, and aptness to effectively participate in peace efforts for the region.

The recent dangerous circumstances that befell the area and the subsequent qualitative changes in

world public opinion have increasingly raised the joint Arab action to such a high level, and enabled the Arab summit to implement the entirety of becoming developments to launch an intensive peace drive, to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and reach a comprehensive settlement that guarantees security in the region, and preserves world peace.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

# Awaiting a serious American move

By Rami G. Khouri

Before Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin cut short his visit to the United States earlier this week and returned home after the death of his wife, a most peculiar political dynamic was developing between Israel and the United States. While it has been interrupted by the death of Mrs. Begin, one presumes in due course the dynamic will continue. The object of the dynamic is the many Israeli settlements that are found throughout the Palestinian territories of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem that were occupied by Israel in 1967.

For about 10 days, American officials have been making a series of pointed statements condemning the Israeli settlements in very clear and strong terms. American officials have also been telling journalists that President Reagan was intending to make the settlements "a major issue" when he met with Mr. Begin in Washington. There have even been newspaper reports in the United States about a possible reduction in American aid to Israel in fiscal 1984 as a means of demonstrating American disapproval of the settlements programme of Israel. The stage was being set for what

American officials would have us believe was going to be a major confrontation between Israel and the United States over the settlements. The American president, we were asked to believe, was going to put his foot down and get Mr. Begin to order a freeze on settlements.

There are several reasons why the Americans would choose the settlements as an issue on which to force a showdown with Israel. There is considerable legal support for the Arab contention that the settlements are illegal, though the Americans have consistently only said they think the settlements are an "obstacle" to peace and also call into question Israel's willingness to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 242's promise of Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in exchange for peace with the Arabs.

American public opinion is also amenable to a strong American position on this issue, particularly if Washington can show that an Israeli freeze on new settlements would, in the magical language of Washington, "move the peace process forward."

There are also indications that if the Americans could bring about a freeze of Israeli settlements, the vast majority of Arab states and important elements within the PLO would take this as a sign that professed American intentions to bring about a fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute should be taken more seriously than similar declarations in the recent past.

The American administration also realised recently that Mr. Begin was not in a very strong position, at home or abroad, to withstand strong American pressure on the settlements issue. Israel's actions in Lebanon have diluted much of the automatic pro-Israeli sentiment that has always existed among the western public, particularly in the United States. Israel has shown itself to be a state that is militarily strong and also unfettered by the moral claims that would restrain some other states from carrying out the kinds of indiscriminate military attacks that it had recently made in Lebanon. In other words, Israel was down, in the eyes of the world; if you were going to lean on Israel, this was a good time to do so.

The most important point, from

the American perspective, is probably also the most important from the Arab side. It relates to credibility and reliability. The Americans realised, at last, that they are perceived by that vast majority of Arabs as being liars, fakes and heartless killers. An America that spoke glowingly of its desire for peace but acted only to help Israel make war and kill Arabs was no longer believed—in every corner of the Arab World. That the Arabs still deal with the United States is sad testimony to the fact that American duplicity is matched by Arab weakness, incoherence and contradiction. This has been a strange and violent duet, and its results have been seen most dramatically in the events in Lebanon during the summer of 1982.

The Americans realised, it seems, that if the present trend continued, their so-called moderate friends in the area would go the way of the Shah of Iran and President Sadat of Egypt, and there would no longer be any Arabs with whom one could talk peace. Chalk one up for American prescience and the famed ability

to call in the fire department after the house has all but burned down.

It appears thus that Washington has latched upon the settlements issue as a vehicle by which it could start to re-establish some credibility with the Arabs. One would deeply like to see the American effort bear fruit; but the record of recent history is so overwhelmingly against this that a betting person would give Mr. Reagan no more than a one-in-ten chance of putting his money where his mouth is and getting on with the difficult business of taming the Israelis and getting them to live by the same rules and laws that the rest of us mortals have to live by. The scale of the killing and destruction in Lebanon has moved the Americans, but it appears to have moved them only slightly.

One still awaits a serious American move to bring Israel around to the realisation that it, too, must live by a universal, and not its own, special, code of ethics. Sadly, history suggests that this is probably asking too much of the American system. If we are wrong, we would love for American rhetoric to cease and for American actions to start proving us wrong.

## Soviet threat no longer ignored

# ASEAN trebles defence spending

By Francis Daniel  
Reuters

SINGAPORE — Asia has started building up its armed forces amid renewed United States warnings that the Soviet Union poses a growing threat in the Far East.

U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger sounded the latest alarm during his recent tour of Asia and the Pacific when he said increased Soviet naval and air activities imperilled vital sea-lanes in the region.

"All of these constitute a threat which simply cannot be ignored," he told reporters after meeting New Zealand officials.

The five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines — have nearly trebled their defence spending in the past five years. Their defence bills are still rising.

The United States has also offered limited military assistance to China, once its bitter enemy, as part of a strategy to counter the Kremlin in the Asian theatre, where Afghanistan and Kampuchea remain major flashpoints.

Mr. Weinberger, making his second visit to the area in the last seven months, promised continued military backing for America's friends and allies. But he urged them to strengthen their own defences and cooperate more closely with the U.S.

Even Japan, with a post-war constitution severely limiting military expansion, has agreed in principle to Mr. Weinberger's proposal to extend its defence role to 1,000 nautical miles into the Pacific.

In the Indian sub-continent, the U.S. is providing Pakistan with \$1.6 billion in military aid over the next five years in a move designed to thwart any Soviet ambitions beyond the Afghan frontier. The aid includes 40 advanced F-16 fighters.

Indian, suspicious of U.S. motives in selling arms to Pakistan and fearful of China in the north, has also gone on a military spending spree. Its latest deal was to buy a large number of sophisticated Mirage 2000 combat aircraft from France. New Delhi had earlier acquired Soviet Mig-25s and Anglo-French Jaguars in its arms race with Pakistan, with which it

has fought two border wars in the last 17 years.

Besides Afghanistan, another serious danger to the security of the Asia-Pacific region comes from Soviet bases facing Japan from Siberia and newly acquired naval and air facilities in Vietnam, according to U.S. strategists.

Mr. Weinberger said this threat could be neutralised only if Japan learned to take over its own defence and the protection of sea-lanes in the North Pacific.

### Increased Japanese strength

He dismissed as groundless Southeast Asian fears that Japanese militarism might revive. Japan's projected defence outlay for the five-year period beginning in 1983 totals 16,400 billion yen (about \$59 billion), over 40 per cent more than for the 1978-82 period.

But Mr. Weinberger still complained that Japan was not doing enough. U.S. officials doubt that under present plans Japan could add enough strength to defend the sea-lanes and air space around it by 1990, the target date set by the defence secretary.

Japan has 250,000 men under arms. Its air force plans to increase its strength to 395 combat planes, including 138 F-15 Eagles. The navy has 60 destroyers and 15 submarines. The United States has announced it will deploy 48 F-16 fighters at Misawa air base in northern Japan — much closer to Soviet territory than Okinawa, where it already has 72 F-15s.

Asian intelligence sources said the Soviet Union appeared to have built a safe sanctuary for ballistic missile submarines in the Kurile chain of islands, close to the northern tip of the Japanese archipelago.

The Soviet Union also has two major Pacific naval bases at Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk in the Kamchatka peninsula.

Japanese defence officials said about 10 Soviet warships, including submarines, and four TR-95 "Bear" spy planes were now based permanently in Cam Ranh Bay naval and air base in Vietnam.

Mr. Weinberger confirmed Soviet use of the facilities but reassured American allies in the area that the U.S. Seventh Fleet pac-

ked enough punch to meet any emergency. He reaffirmed U.S. commitment to the defence of Thailand under the Manila Pact signed in 1954, but rejected suggestions that the U.S. add a carrier fleet to regional defence.

In response the ASEAN countries, with a population of 250 million, are beefing up their defence forces without getting into a formal military alliance. Last year the five countries spent \$7.6 billion on defence, about 170 per cent more than in 1975, and some ASEAN members are talking of closer military cooperation.

Many of the ASEAN countries are also wary of China's intentions and apprehensive of Peking's relations with the U.S. Washington sees China's enormous army of 4.3 million troops as an ideal counterweight to Soviet might in Asia.

China now wants to modernise its forces and the U.S. has made clear it is ready to help, apparently hoping that Peking will continue to play a key strategic role in keeping a close watch on the Soviet Union.

# Elections called a landmark in the Brazilian liberalisation process

By Oliver Wates  
Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian voters gave their verdict on more than 18 years of military rule Monday 15, in elections seen as a signpost to where the country's future lies.

For the first time since the 1964 military coup, voters in all but one of the 23 states were directly electing state governors whose powers, although restricted, are significant. Also at stake were all 479 seats in the lower house of Congress, one third of the 69-member Senate, local assemblies in the states, town mayors and councillors.

The poll is seen as a landmark in the liberalisation process and a judgement on the current leadership. But the 58 million voters are not being asked to choose a new economic policy and their ballots will have no direct effect on the make-up of the national government.

Since 1964, power in Brazil has rested with the president, who appoints the government, and with the military hierarchy. The presidency is not at stake — General Joao Figueiredo's six-year term has almost two and a half years to run. But as the results are computed in the coming weeks, party leaders will have their minds on the presidential succession.

Since the coup the head of state has been elected indirectly — The military have presented their candidate to an electoral college controlled by their supporters and five generals have followed each

other. The electoral college is made up of the two houses of Congress and representatives of the 23 state assemblies. Thus a landslide opposition victory on Nov. could in theory open the way for a civilian president in 1985.

But political observers say some sectors of the armed forces would be unwilling to relinquish their hold on the presidency if a left-wing candidate looked like winning. Since overthrowing left-leaning President Joao Goulart in 1964, the military have held a series of direct and indirect elections at different levels. But every time the opposition looked likely to win a meaningful victory, they changed the constitution or the electoral rules to fend off the threat, thus ensuring themselves continuous control, the observers say.

Over the past 12 months President Figueiredo has forced a series of measures through congress and on one occasion simply decreed himself special powers, to ensure against electoral disaster.

### Full democracy

As a result, the government's Social Democratic Party (PDS) could emerge several million votes short of the opposition total but still win a large majority of the states and be able to control a future electoral college.

President Figueiredo, 64, has pledged repeatedly to return Brazil to full democracy before stepping down, but details have been scarce and not even the method

for selecting his successor has yet been decided publicly.

Brazil has traditionally been divided politically. The big states of the wealthy and industrial south and south-east tend to vote for the opposition, while the tiny states of the north-east, where the social order dates back centuries, support the government.

President Figueiredo, a former chief of intelligence, found himself enrolled as his party's chief campaigner and has been touring the vast country shaking hands and appealing for votes. At the other end of the political spectrum, the charismatic workers' leader Luis Inacio da Silva, known everywhere as "Lula", has been drawing crowds all over the country with fiery speeches in support of his trade union-based Labour Party (PT).

All five parties have been working hard to teach the often ill-educated electorate how to vote in the tortuous system decreed by the government.

Electoral propaganda on radio or television is severely restricted by law, forcing candidates to travel as much as possible. In the sixth most populous state, Bahia, the PDS candidate for governor, Clerton Andrade, and several party aides were killed in a helicopter crash while touring a remote area.

### Violence a problem

Violence is a traditional prob-

lem in Brazilian elections, especially in remote rural areas where political and family feuds often go together, and one Brasilia newspaper put the death toll as high as 30 in the current campaign.

Several towns in the north-east have asked for government troops to guarantee free polling on Monday. The first-past-the-post voting system could pay dividends to the government in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's second industrial state. While its supporters are united behind a single PDS candidate, the opposition is split four ways.

So Rio, the main opposition stronghold, could end up electing a PDS governor on a vote as little as 25 per cent of the poll. The last forecasts, however, predicted victory and a phenomenal comeback for one of the military's most formidable foes, Leonel Brizola.

Mr. Brizola, who returned from 15 years of exile in 1979, was a socialist governor of Rio Grande do Sul and brother-in-law to President Goulart. His installation as Governor of Rio would be proof that the abertura or liberalisation programme, was genuine, as his very name is anathema to many of the pre-1964 generation of officers.

The coup against President Goulart came at a time of increasing government disorder and corruption scandals and was supported by much of the middle class. The military got tough only several years later after a wave of left-wing guerrilla attacks, bank raids and diplomatic kidnappings. Using the notorious institutional

act five (AI-5) which gave him arbitrary powers, President Emilio Medici (1969-1974) crushed all opposition.

The Abertura began under President Ernesto Geisel (1974-79) but it was General Figueiredo who lifted censorship, released the remaining political prisoners, amnestied exiles and instituted the current elections.

In 18 years of military control, Brazil has grown from a largely underdeveloped exporter of raw materials into one of the world's top 10 economies, with one of the most developed industrial sectors in the third world.

But the oil price rises of the 1970s and the world recession have taken their toll, together with stubbornly depressed international commodity prices. Unemployment, urban and rural poverty remain chronic, inflation hovers stubbornly around 95 per cent a year, economic growth has ground to a halt and the gap between rich and poor remains as glaring as ever.

But economic factors do not feature much in election campaigns, which has tended to focus on personalities and social policies such as schools, public transport and living conditions of shanty-town dwellers.

Brazilians are mostly cynical about election promises. "I shan't need to work" after Nov. 15, joked one woman from a poor Rio suburb. "Whoever of them wins (the governorship) we're all going to be given free food, free transport, free education... they've all promised it."





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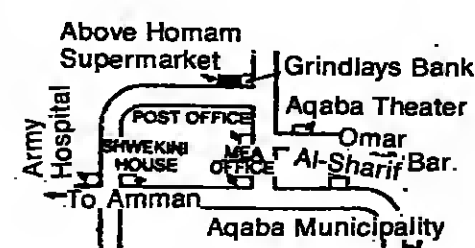
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## SPORTS

## Willis confident England can win first test against Australia

PERTH (R) — England skipper Bob Willis still believes England can win the first cricket test which resumes Tuesday after Monday's rest day.

"We are into the tail now and a result is possible if we remove either David Hookes or Geoff Lawson early on," he said.

But the odds must be heavily on a draw. The Australians go into the fourth day of the five-day match on 333 for six in reply to England's first innings score of 411.

If England are to quickly wrap up the Australian innings their bowlers will have to show better line and length than Sunday when they were caned for 303 runs in the day's play.

Willis said he was disappointed by the performances of debutant Norman Cowans and medium pacer Derek Pringle.

"Their inexperience shone through," he said. "Both Pringle and Cowans' overs should have cost less runs—their effort put too much pressure on Geoff Miller, who bowled well under the circumstances."

Pringle bowled 10 overs at a cost of 37 runs, while Jamaican-born Cowans had 54 runs hammered from his 13 overs.

Both bowlers were mauled by Australian captain Greg Chappell

and Kim Hughes in a fourth-wicket partnership of 141 in only 118 minutes. Chappell going on to complete his 21st test century.

"One can only sympathise with Cowans," Willis added. "He was worked up and under great nervous tension."

While Willis sees a glimmer of hope for an England victory, his Australian counterpart thinks the game is set for a certain draw.

"If Hughes and I had stayed together a bit longer I think we could have put Australia into a winning position at the end of play Sunday," Chappell said.

Australia will be without pace bowler Terry Alderman—injured in a running brawl involving players, spectators and police during Saturday's play—when England bat a second time.

England manager Doug Insole confirmed Monday that the Australian management had not spoken to him about the possibility of a replacement bowler for Alderman.

"Clearly we didn't want this to happen to Alderman," he said. "But the same would apply if he was ill or injured in an accident off the field."

Australian manager John Edwards said the laws of the game did not allow for a replacement bowler.

## Breathing machine keeps Kim alive

LAS VEGAS (R) — South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim was reported in critical condition Monday after suffering a bruise to the brain Saturday night in the 14th round of a World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title fight here against champion Ray Mancini of the United States.

Neurosurgeon Lonnie Hammagren told a news conference Monday that Kim, 23, had shown no signs of response following a 2½ hour operation to remove a blood clot from his brain.

"A breathing machine is keeping him alive," Dr. Hammagren

said. "He shows no signs of response. We're in a several-day process of evaluating, but bruises like this are usually fatal."

"We can pretty well predict what's going to happen," he said. "We can hope for change, but it would be unusual."

Dr. Hammagren said the team found a ruptured vein over Kim's brain on the right side from which the blood clot "most likely" formed.

A spokesman for Mancini said the lightweight champion was "very disturbed" by Kim's condition.

## McEnroe back on the right track

LONDON (R) — The agonies of John McEnroe may be over.

The 23-year-old American lost his Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles as well as his world number one tennis ranking this year.

But he showed by winning the London Grand Prix title for the fourth time in five years Sunday that he is back to his best form and ready to tackle Bjorn Borg, Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors in what is shaping for another year of tennis in 1983.

Furthermore, he is even enjoying the game again. "I may not smile or show it like the others, but when I'm on the court and playing well, I really enjoy it. And I'm playing as well right now as I have at any time in my career," he said after his 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 victory over fellow American Brian Gottfried Sunday.

McEnroe aptly picked the spot where his tribulations began a year ago to show the world that he is anxious to bid for the number one position again.

It was his fourth successive Grand Prix title since he lost his U.S. Open crown in September, and he has now won 21 successive tournament matches, although he dropped three matches in a four-man exhibition tournament in Sydney last weekend.

Now the man who has been criticised for many things, but never for his commitment to the game, will lead the United States in their defence of the Davis Cup against France in Grenoble next week.

"I've always enjoyed the Davis Cup. It's an honour to play for your country and as long as I'm asked, I'll continue to play," he said.

## Race to join the elite 12-man N. Y. Grand Prix hotting up

LONDON (R) — The race to join the elite 12-man field for the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament in New York in January is hotting up.

With just six major events left on the calendar after this week's \$200,000 London Grand Prix, the players just outside the top 12 in the points standings are checking their diaries and airline schedules.

French teenager Henri Leconte, winner in Stockholm last week and a quarterfinalist here, is prepared to travel anywhere to pick up Grand Prix points and land a place in the Madison Square Garden line-up.

Leconte, 19, moved into the last eight when American Brian Teacher defaulted through injury when trailing 6-3, 1-0.

The young Frenchman, who has climbed from 200th in the world to 31st in the past 12 months, is lying in 20th place in the Grand Prix points standings.

The height of Leconte's ambition, until recently, was simply to force his way into the French team for the Davis Cup final against the United States in Grenoble later

this month. But following his victory over the fifth-seeded Teacher, Leconte said: "My original plan was to take the rest of the year off after the Davis Cup final."

"But now I'm less than 300 points behind Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc in 12 place, and I'll play anywhere to pick up more points."

"After the Davis Cup I'll probably head for Australia where there are two major events in December and hopefully I can gather enough points to force my way in."

American Steve Denton, who also reached the last eight here, is another with both eyes fixed firmly on the points table.

He lies an agonising 13th at present and only decided to compete at Wembley when he was beaten in the first round in Stockholm.

Denton, who is on 797 points, is 110 behind Clerc and is also prepared to play anywhere at anytime to qualify.

The Masters, increased from eight to 12 players this year for the first time, will have a new format with the top four players at the end

of the year receiving first round byes.

The current top four, who should retain their spots, are Jimmy Connors, Czechoslovak holder Ivan Lendl, Argentine Guillermo Vilas and John McEnroe.

The following eight players in the standings will play in a knockout first round with the four winners joining the top seeds in the second round.

The players lying fifth to seventh, Sweden's Mats Wilander, American Vitas Gerulaitis and Spaniard Jose Higueras, all look safe.

They are presently filled by Yannick Noah of France, Australian Peter McNamara, American Gene Mayer, Ecuador's Andres Gomez and Clerc.

And there is a clutch of big names breathing down their necks, led by American quintet Denton, Eliot Teltscher, Brian Gottfried, Mel Purcell and Sandy Mayer.

Precious few points separate them, and the race for qualification during the closing weeks of the season promise to be pecked with incident.

## WBA to investigate Arguello's allegations

MILAMI (R) — The World Boxing Association (WBA) championship committee is to investigate an allegation that Aaron Pryor's handlers used illegal substances to revive the WBA junior welterweight champion during his successful title defence against Nicaraguan Alexis Arguello on Friday.

WBA Vice President Mel Ziegler, who received the protest from Arguello's chief advisor, Bill Miller, said the committee would decide whether to call an emergency meeting of the WBA's executive board.

The board could either reject the protest or hold hearings which could result in a re-match, he added.

At a press conference which Arguello attended, Miller said: "We feel there was obvious misconduct in Pryor's corner during the fight. We could see that he was sniffing and swallowing substances between rounds, which is in violation of WBA rules."

He said that the failure of Miami boxing inspectors to give Pryor a mandatory urine test after the fight formed part of the protest.

Miller said the Arguello camp would submit a tape of comments by Pryor's trainer, Carl (Panama) Lewis, picked up by television microphones at the bout.

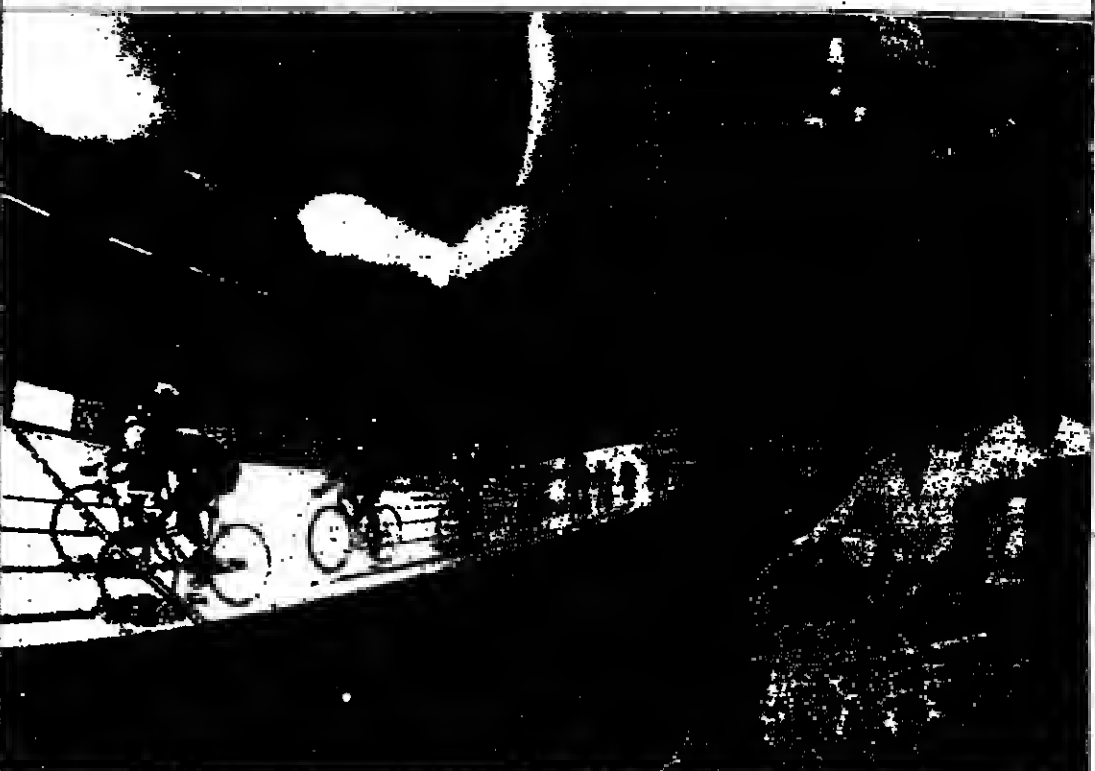
Lewis said Sunday that he had given Pryor a mixture of carbonated water and tap water to help alleviate a stomach upset he suffered a few hours before the bout.

WBA spokesman Ziegler said Monday the use of carbonated water would not constitute a violation of the rules.

Arguello, wearing a bandage over his left eye and with eight stitches and a wide bruise beneath the eye, said he had not asked for the protest to be filed. But the Nicaraguan, who was stopped in the 14th round after a gruelling battle, said he found it difficult to believe Pryor could have taken so many punches if he had been bothered by a stomach upset.

Pryor's physician Dr. Ronald Cheek denied that the champion had used any illegal substances but Arguello's manager Eduardo Roman remained unconvinced. "There has to be an investigation," he said.

## Six-day bike races combine sport and show business



Cologne (DaD) — The end of the summer season sends professional cyclists indoors for the six-days season, a mixture of sport and show business that has lost none of its attraction in the Federal Republic of Germany. There are at least seven six-day races every winter, and they are a punishing discipline for any racing cyclist. Over 7,000 spectators a night saw the 30th six-days in Cologne and enjoyed the entertainment that went with it: show stars, folklore, ballet and a superb fireworks display.

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## TIME

Death and Transitions in the Kremlin  
Andropov: A profile  
Brezhnev's legacy: An evaluation  
How the Soviets took Afghanistan  
The KGB agent who leads Afghanistan  
The Soviet-led coup in Kabul: How it worked  
(all from Time cover package)  
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## WORLD

# Lech Walesa returns to old life; Warsaw calls him 'private person'

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Lech Walesa, adopting the spirit and style of his heady days as leader of Solidarity, told supporters when he returned home after 11 months of internment "well will win."

There has been widespread speculation that Mr. Walesa had been conferring with government and church officials since his release on Friday. He looked weary as he returned to Gdansk Sunday night, to be reunited with his wife and children.

But his voice was firm and resolute as he addressed hundreds of cheering people who had waited outside his home for hours.

"To my future conduct I will be courageous but also prudent, and this is not negotiable. We will win," he declared in a speech from a window of his first-floor apartment.

"I will talk and act not on my knees but with prudence. You can rest assured of that."

The former shipyard electrician

never mentioned the name of the Communist bloc's first independent trade union, suspended under martial law and then banned last month.

But his words rang with the old defiance—as well as acceptance of the need for caution—which he used in the past to harangue both government officials and workers.

Mr. Walesa, 39, was greeted with chants from the crowd of "no freedom without Solidarity" when he arrived in a four-car convoy with government bodyguards.

Hundreds of other Solidarity leaders and officials are still interned and many fugitive officials have formed an underground opposition network.

Mr. Walesa is expected to make known soon his stance towards these people. "I will assuredly speak out on all matters which affect us in the very near future," he said.

Mr. Walesa did not say what role he now envisaged for himself.

But his words suggested he was not keen to abandon years of opposition activity and the credibility he earned as a champion of labour rights and slip back into obscurity.

The official news agency PAP indicated the government thought otherwise. In a brief report on his release, PAP scoffed at suggestions that he should meet Poland's military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. "The former head of the former Solidarity is now a private person," the agency said.

The authorities played down his significance. Pro-Solidarity slogans daubed on the street and buildings near his home were painted out overnight and local newspapers and the radio made no mention of his homecoming.

Mr. Walesa slipped away from journalists for 90 minutes Monday morning, driving away in a car. It was not clear where he went.

When he returned, he met two former advisers of the union,

which was outlawed last month, prominent Warsaw lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki and a Catholic intellectual and journalist, Andrzej Wielowiejski.

'Lech Walesa's future depends on his actions'

LONDON (R) — Poland's military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, has indicated in an interview that Lech Walesa's future role in Polish affairs will depend on his actions now that he is free, the Guardian newspaper said Monday.

The British newspaper said that in an exclusive interview in Warsaw the general made clear he would judge Mr. Walesa—leader of the banned Solidarity trade union—by the discipline he displayed, by his public utterances, his public declarations, especially to the Western press, and his future activity.

## Latvian leader's death kept secret in Moscow

PARIS (R) — Arvid Pelshe, oldest member of the Soviet Communist Party's ruling politburo, died in Moscow on Friday two days after Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev, reliable Soviet bloc sources said.

The sources said the death of 83-year-old Mr. Pelshe, a Latvian who for years headed the party's watchdog control commission, was likely to be announced in the Soviet capital only after Mr. Brezhnev's funeral Monday.

In Moscow early Monday, there was no sign of an announcement and no official confirmation of his death was available.

According to the sources in Paris, Mr. Pelshe had suffered from cancer for some time.

When the deaths of prominent Soviet figures have occurred close to each other in the past, Moscow has generally sought to delay announcement of one of them.

In 1953, composer Sergei Prokofiev and Kremlin leader Josef Stalin died on the same day but Prokofiev's passing was only re-

vealed several days later.

About seven years ago, the authorities held up reporting the death of politburo member and Defence Minister Andrei Grechko because he died on the morning of the funeral of another leading military figure.

Mr. Pelshe was the only person among the top Soviet leadership old enough to have taken part in the 1917 Russian revolution. He was a member of the Communist Party for 51 years before reaching the top of the tree — the politburo — in 1966.

He survived not only the revolution and civil war, but also the mass purges of party and state officials carried out under Josef Stalin in the 1930s, which swept away almost all Bolsheviks who joined the party before 1917.

Mr. Pelshe was twice forced to leave his native Latvia, first by the founding of the republic in 1920 and second by the German invasion in 1941. But he returned a third time to become its leader.

## Caricom summit starts Tuesday

OCHO RIOS, Jamaica (R) — Caribbean leaders face economic crisis and growing political differences when the first summit meeting of the Caribbean community (Caricom) for seven years opens in this northern tourist resort Tuesday.

Since the last Caricom summit in Dec. 1975, there has been a Marxist coup in Grenada, Trinidadian Prime Minister Eric Williams, the Caribbean's elder statesman, has died, several smaller islands have become independent and Michael Manley's socialist government in Jamaica has been ousted in elections.

Foreign ministers met Monday to formalise an agenda for the three-day summit which is expected to include discussion of falling income from tourism and the export of raw materials and President Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative.

The initiative involves \$350 million in credits and private sector business incentives aimed at promoting political and economic stability in the region.

But a large chunk of the aid is earmarked for El Salvador and Jamaica and some Caribbean leaders fear political strings may be attached to it.

Caricom, formed in 1973, groups 12 English-speaking nations from Antigua in the north to Guyana on the South American mainland in the south.

The economies of Caribbean countries, many based on the attraction of their sun-drenched tropical beaches and the production of their sugar cane fields, slumped as oil prices rocketed in the 1970s and in the world recession that followed.

A Barbadian attempt to put pressure on Grenada's Marxist government to hold free elections is likely to be one of the major political issues facing the heads of state.

A decision needs unanimous approval to become binding and it is doubtful whether this could be achieved for isolating Grenada, which has been a political thorn in Caricom's side since Maurice Bishop's New Jewel movement overthrew Eric Gairy in March, 1979.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 4 hurt in Toronto Sikh demonstration

TORONTO (R) — Four people, including a plainclothes policeman, were wounded when shooting erupted during a demonstration Sunday against Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Sikhs in the centre of Toronto. The shooting broke out at an intersection where members of six Sikh groups were preparing to burn an effigy of Mrs. Gandhi. Gurdeep Singh, one of the demonstrators, said the protest was mostly Punjabis who believe that a separate Sikh state should be set up in India's northern Punjab region. He said a demonstrator had just begun to speak from the steps of a building when someone in the centre of the crowd started firing.

### Afghan refugees to get British aid

ISLAMABAD (R) — Britain will donate a further £1 million for relief work among Afghan refugees in Pakistan, a British embassy statement here said. The statement said British Deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd made the announcement Sunday when visiting an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) bordering Afghanistan. It said this money would be distributed among certain relief agencies working in Pakistan and was in addition to more than £10 million in cash or food aid already given or pledged by the British government since January 1980.

### Rome claims coup against Red Brigades

TURIN, Italy (R) — Police said they scored a major coup against the Red Brigades last weekend with the arrest of 17 guerrilla suspects, some of whom were planning attacks on NATO targets. The arrests were made in a series of raids in northern Italy in which arms, ammunition, documents and electronic equipment were also seized. In Turin, 14 people were seized including alleged guerrilla leaders who were thought to be building up a "Turin column" of the brigades and planning to strike at NATO installations in the region.

### Breathing problems caused by nail

DONCASTER, England (R) — Surgeons finally cured housewife Wendy Clapp's breathing problems when they removed a rusty nail she says she must have stuck up her nose as a child more than 30 years ago.

### Japan starts 3rd Bullet train route

TOKYO (R) — Japanese National Railways (JNR) Monday inaugurated a third route for its 210 kilometre-an-hour Bullet trains, the line will operate automatically in snowy weather, clearing the track for the sleek ivory-green trains which will cut journey times by about two hours to one hour 45 minutes.

### Self-confessed mass murderer back in jail

BECKLEY, West Virginia (R) — A convicted priest killer, who police said had also confessed to murdering at least 30 homosexual men a decade ago, has been sent back to the Illinois prison which he fled in fear of his life. Bruce Davis, 34, from Ohio is to be charged Monday with the murder of a prison guard who he is accused of slaying with an axe while escaping from Menard prison, Illinois. But no charges are being brought against him for the murders, police said he confessed to committing ten years ago before being sent to prison in 1971 for killing a priest in Chicago. Local police who recaptured Davis two weeks ago in Smithers, near here, said investigators had determined that Davis knew enough details in 16 of the 30-to-33 murders, committed between 1969 and 1971 to be deemed a prime suspect.

## British press worry about Princess Diana's dieting

LONDON (R) — British newspapers reported Monday that the royal family was concerned at the health of Princess Diana and one of them said Prince Charles had consulted doctors over his wife's pre-occupation with dieting.

As big front-page headlines voiced fears over the Princess of Wales' diet, Buckingham Palace denied she was refusing to eat because she was obsessed about her weight. "The princess is absolutely well," a spokesman said.

The Sun newspaper, in a report alongside a photograph of a very slim princess in an off-the-shoulder gown, said Prince Charles was worried that his 21-year-old wife was showing all the signs of the slimmer's disease anorexia nervosa.

He was keenly aware that her elder sister, Lady Sarah, suffered from the disease a few years ago.

The Daily Mirror quoted a fam-

ily friend as saying: "Diana has become almost ridiculously over-anxious about what she is eating at the moment."

The Mirror said several recent irrational incidents involving the princess had worried relatives and friends. "Those close to her report that she is becoming almost obsessive about everything and everybody around her should be perfect," it added.

Rumours about the princess were fuelled by her late arrival at a festival of remembrance for war dead at London's Albert Hall on Saturday night.

She did not appear until the rest of the royal party, including Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles, had taken their seats and Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, quoted the princess as saying: "My wife is not well."

## Kampuchean report chemicals

BANGKOK (R) — Anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean guerrillas claimed Monday Vietnamese forces used yellow-coloured toxic chemicals to repulse one of their attacks last week. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KNLF), one of two non-Communist partners in a three-faction coalition, said the use of a yellowish toxic smoke occurred last Wednesday in western Kampuchea during a Vietnamese artillery barrage.

Nineteen guerrillas, suffering from dizziness, breathing problems and vomiting blood, were treated at two refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border and in Thailand, and KNLF said in a statement released in Bangkok.

Kampuchean resistance forces have repeatedly accused Vietnam of using toxic chemicals in fighting in Kampuchea. Independent investigations have so far been unable to confirm the allegations, which Hanoi has denied.

## 'KGB warned Brezhnev about Afghan debacle'

NEW YORK (R) — A high-ranking Soviet KGB official who recently defected to Britain has told Time magazine that President Brezhnev overruled the spy agency's advice not to turn Afghanistan into a Soviet satellite.

Vladimir Kuzichkin, 35, a former KGB major who defected from his post in Tehran last June, told Time in an interview conducted in London last week that his superior had said the late president involved the Russians in a war "they cannot win and cannot abandon."

Time quoted Kuzichkin as saying that the KGB tried to explain to Mr. Brezhnev that a Communist takeover in Afghanistan presented problems. But President Mohammad Daoud Khan was toppled by a Communist coup in 1978.

"We pointed out that despite all his slaughter the tribes had accepted Daoud as a legitimate ruler," Kuzichkin said.

"An openly Communist regime would arouse their hostility, that would then be directed against the Soviet Union. It was clearly of the

utmost importance that Afghanistan should have the right leader," Kuzichkin said.

Kuzichkin was quoted as saying that although current President Barak Karmal had been a KGB agent for many years, "the politburo decided to back (Noor Mohammad) Taraki (as Daoud's successor) because Mr. Brezhnev said he knew Taraki personally. He was sure Taraki would do a good job."

But Mr. Taraki turned against the Soviet Union once he came to power and Mr. Brezhnev then looked to Hafizullah Amin, Kuzichkin said.

He added that Mr. Brezhnev secretly agreed to have Mr. Amin arrange for Mr. Taraki to step down. "Taraki stepped straight from the presidency to his grave," Kuzichkin was quoted as saying.

He said Mr. Amin in turn did not suit the Kremlin and was killed by Soviet agents dressed as Afghan soldiers.

Mr. Karmal was then taken to Moscow and agreed to become president, Kuzichkin told Time.

## Lifting pipeline sanctions will have minimal practical effect

By Jeffrey Arntev  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's lifting of sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline removes a major irritant in U.S. relations with its Western allies, but he made benefit of the new Kremlin leadership.

For the second time since the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was announced on Thursday, Mr. Reagan made a brief bow in the direction of his successor as Communist Party leader, Yuri Andropov, but no clear conciliatory gesture.

Aides had said he earlier turned down advice from Secretary of State George Shultz and other advisers to attend Mr. Brezhnev's funeral personally on Monday, as a dramatic gesture for better relations, and decided instead to send Vice President George Bush.

In his radio address announcing the end of sanctions aimed at blocking the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, Mr. Reagan again put the onus squarely on

the pipeline last December, were imposed in retaliation for the alleged Soviet role in the crackdown. They were extended last June to cover subsidiaries of U.S. firms abroad and companies using American licences.

Although the Soviet Union was the ostensible target, the only direct punitive action was against West German, British, French and Italian companies which ignored the ban and provided equipment for the pipeline.

### Unintentional gift

Critics charged that the sanctions were an unintended American gift to the Soviet Union as they gave rise to sometimes bitter differences between the United States and Western Europe.

If so, lifting the ban appears to be a setback for Soviet efforts to divide the Western alliance.

Since both Soviet and Western allied officials made clear they intended to proceed with the project despite U.S. opposition, the president's action will have little practical effect.

The alleged agreement, reached after weeks of transatlantic negotiations, also seems to promise little or no immediate impact on East-West trade although it is aimed at restricting it in the long term.

Mr. Reagan made it clear he intends to continue his efforts to apply economic pressure on what he and his advisers see as a hard-pressed Soviet society.

U.S. officials were waiting to see whether the new leadership under former KGB security police chief Yuri Andropov would respond to the conditions for improved relations detailed by Mr. Shultz at lengthy meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations a few weeks ago.

U.S. Kremlin watchers were divided on how tough or how cautious the new leadership was likely to be during a period of transition they said could last from a few weeks to several months.

They were also divided on whether Mr. Andropov would be any easier than his predecessor for the United States to deal with on arms control and other issues.

## South African POW exchange goes ahead

WINDHOEK, Namibia (South West Africa) (R) — Two Soviet airmen held by Angolan rebels were handed over to the South African Red Cross in southern Angola as part of a planned three-way exchange of prisoners due to take place in Zambia Monday, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported.

The two airmen, captured by the Angolan anti-government group UNITA after their cargo plane was shot down two years ago, were handed over Sunday and flown Monday from Rundu on the Namibian-Angolan border to Marienthal about 240 kilometres south of Windhoek, SAPA said.

With Soviet warrant officer Nicolai Pestretsov, captured in a South African raid into Angola last August, the two airmen were due to be handed over to officials of the International Red Cross ready for a later exchange in Lusaka for two United States mercenaries and a U.S. civilian pilot held by Angola.

SAPA quoted UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi as telling a news conference in the Angolan bush

Sunday that the Roman Catholic archbishop of Lubango province in Angola, Alexandre do Nascimento, had been captured by UNITA by mistake. Dr. Savimbi said the archbishop would be released Monday.

Reporters who were driven 15 kilometres into southern Angola Sunday, for the handover of the two airmen, described them as neatly dressed in civilian clothes. They said they had been well treated by UNITA.

Dr. Savimbi said they had been released on humanitarian grounds following direct representations by the U.S. government.

Asked if UNITA was holding any other foreign prisoners, Dr. Savimbi said: "Yes, two Cubans. But no one seems to want them."

SAPA gave the names of the two Soviet airmen as Ivan Chernitsky and Nicolai Mollavey.

The Americans involved in the planned exchange are said to be convicted mercenaries Gary Ackers and Gustavo Grillo and pilot Geoffrey Tyley, who came down in southern Angola in 1981 while attempting to deliver a light plane to South Africa.

## Mechanical problem in space suit puts off Columbia's projected space walk

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — A planned space walk by two astronauts outside the space shuttle Columbia was called off Monday because of a mechanical problem with one of their spacesuits, mission officials said.

"At this point the space walk has been called off," spokesman Charles Redman told Reuters.

He explained that the problem would prevent one astronaut from attempting to use his suit and the other would not go outside the spacecraft alone.

"There was a mechanical problem with a ventilator fan in Joe Allen's suit and his EVA has been scrubbed," Mr. Redman said.

EVA, for "Extra-Vehicular Activity", is the U.S. space age-

ncy's name for what is popularly known as a space walk.

Allen, 46, and Bill Lenoir, 41, were both to have spent more than three hours working in Columbia's open cargo hold in new million-dollar spacesuits.

Officials decided that Lenoir would continue with pre-EVA activities to test his suit but he would not leave the spacecraft's airlock.

The planned dual space walk, which had been postponed for 24 hours because Lenoir was sick earlier in the five-day mission, was to have been the first real test of the new spacesuits.

Meanwhile, the astronauts' kitchen skills continued to show room for improvement.

First there was Saturday's breakfast disaster when cooked eggs escaped into weightlessness because they were not properly prepared. "You wouldn't believe all the egg we've got all over the place," radioed pilot Robert Overmyer.

Sunday they lost the cream for their coffee.

Said mission commander Vance Brand: "We're always losing things... things keep floating away."

Apparently packages of cream were provided for the crew but commander Brand was unable to find one for his coffee. "And no one will confess," he joked over the radio link.

## Saintly Indian social reformer dies at 87

NEW DELHI (R) — Veteran Indian social reformer Acharya Vinoba Bhave, regarded by many in India as a Hindu saint, died Monday aged 87, his friends said.

The frail, white-bearded ascetic had refused all food, water or medicines after suffering a heart attack ten days ago. It was "a deliberate act of discarding the body," an associate said.

Acharya Bhave died in his ashram (hermitage) at Purnan in western India as Hindus across the country celebrated the new year.

The acharya, a close associate of Indian independence leader Mahatma Gandhi, held a unique position in India where religious ascetics enjoy a reverence few politicians can command.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, now in Moscow for the funeral of the Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, was immediately informed of the acharya's death, an official said.

Mrs. Gandhi went to Purnan last week to appeal personally to him to give up his fast, but failed to make him change his mind.

Friends said Vinoba, as he was known to many Indians, decided to go into a state of samadhi, the last stage of yoga that brings the subject to death, because he felt he was beyond medical cure. The funeral will be held Tuesday.

Acharya Bhave, who in recent years had lived mostly on milk and

honey, never held political office but his moral influence ran deeply into India's corridors of power. Prime ministers consulted him and worried about his health. Independent India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said that Vinoba represented the spirit of India.

The acharya used fasting to conduct many of his social and religious campaigns.

In 1979, the then prime minister promised constitutional amendments banning the slaughter of cows, which Hindus regard as sacred, to persuade him to break a fast-unto-death on the issue.

## Vienna to avoid embarrassing Czech leader

VIENNA (R) — Plans have been scrapped for President Gustav Husak to unveil a plaque in Vienna to the man who had him imprisoned, thus averting a potential embarrassment for the Czechoslovak leader, diplomats here say.

Dr. Husak's three-day state visit here from Wednesday will be the first to Austria by a Czechoslovak head of state in the history of the two republics, both formerly parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The diplomats said Czechoslovak officials had wanted Dr.

Husak's programme to include inaugurating a tablet on a house in a Vienna suburb where Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's first Communist president, lived before World War I.

But the plan has been dropped, and Western diplomats said touchy political associations may have been the reason.

Dr. Husak, then a member of the Communist Party central committee and the Slovak national council, was arrested in 1951, during Gottwald's presidency, stripped of his party and state posts and at a show trial in

1954 sentenced to life imprisonment.

He was released in 1960 during Khrushchev's political rehabilitations that followed the de-Stalinisation process initiated by Soviet Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev in 1956.

Dr. Husak subsequently moved from manual worker to historical researcher and became a deputy prime minister in the 1968 "Prague spring" before succeeding to the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1969.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A842  
♥ 87  
♦ AKQ752  
♣ A

**WEST**  
♠ J10973  
♥ AK4  
♦ 1086  
♣ Q6

**EAST**  
♠ Void  
♥ 109632  
♦ 94  
♣ J108432

**SOUTH**  
♠ KQ65  
♥ Q35  
♦ J3  
♣ K975

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠

The cards had been breaking badly all day, and only Trump Coup Tommy was smiling. He was in his element — he was busy having his most successful day ever at the club. This hand was typical.

The bidding featured nine of those scientific gadgets that work well on the rare occasions when they come up. North's jump to four diamonds showed a good six-card suit, four-card support for partner's suit and values for game. Tommy had nothing to cue-hind, so he reluctantly bid only four apades despite the fact that he had a near opening bid.

West led the king and ace of hearts, and then exited with a heart in the false hope that he was about to collect

two trump tricks for a no-trick set. He should have known better, considering that Tommy was at the helm. Tommy won the queue of hearts, and he looked like a shoo-in for eleven tricks. But when he cashed the king of spades and East showed out, the contract was in jeopardy. He cashed the ace of clubs, crossed to the jack of diamonds, cashed the king of clubs and then entered dummy with the ace of diamonds, to bring about this position:

**NORTH**  
♠ A84  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ KQ

**WEST**  
♠ J1097  
♥ —  
♦ 10  
♣ —

**EAST**  
♠ —  
♥ 10  
♦ —  
♣ J1084

**SOUTH**  
♠ KQ65  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ 97

Declarer led a diamond from dummy and ruffed his winner. Nnw he led a club. If West ruffed low, dummy would overruff with the eight, so he was forced to ruff with the nine. Declarer discarded dummy's remaining diamond, and West found himself end played in the trump suit!

If West exited with a low trump, dummy's eight would win, so he led the jack of trumps. Tommy won in hand with the queen, and now finessed the eight of trumps. An astonished West found he could score no more trump tricks and the contract was home.

154 in 154